### CREDIT MOBILIER AGAIN.

THE GOVERNMENT SUIT AGAINST THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD.

THE BILL IN EQUITY-PROVISIONS IN THE ACT OF CONGRESS INCORPORATING THE UNION PACIFIC RAILROAD-THE CONTRACTS WITH THE WYOMING COAL AND MINING COMPANY AND THE ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC TELEGRAPH COMPANY-INSOLVENCY OF THE RAILROAD-THE CREDIT MOBILIER-THE HOXIE, OAKES AMES, AND DAVIS CONTRACTS-THE PRAYER OF THE COMPLAINANTS.

OM THE SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. HARTFORD, Sept. 17,-The suit against the Union Pacific Railroad, which was adjourned Tuesday on account of the illness of Mr. Curtis, will without doubt be actually commenced Thursday morning. The issue involved at this time is simply this: Is the special act which was passed allowing the suit to be brought before a circuit court constitutional f Attorney-General Williams and the Hon. Aaron F. Perry will appear for the Government, while the defendants will be represented by the Hon. Benjamin R. Curtis, the Hon. William M. Evarts, and the Hon. Sidney Bartlett. Judge Woodruff is unavoidably absent, so that the point will be argued before Justice Hunt and Judge Shipman of the District Court. If the plea in demurrer is sustained, the suit will be taken from this Court and brought before the Supreme Court at Washington.

The opinion seems to be very strong here that the plea will be sustained, although Mr. Perry will doubtless make a strong fight. The bill in equity is brought before the Circuit Court of Connecticut by the United States of America, in the name of George H. Williams, their attorney, against the Union Pacific Railroad Company and others. Numerous corporations, and some 200 individuals, are named as defendants. Aaron F. Perry, Thomas A. Jenekes, and J. Hubley Ashton are solicitors and counsel for the United States. The following is a densation of the 70 pages of the bill in equity :

SECTION 1. The Union Pacific Railroad Company was incorporated under an act of Congress approved July 1, 1862, entitled " An act to aid in the construction of a railroad and telegraph line from the Missouri River to the Pacific Ocean, and to secure to the Government the use the same for postal, military, and other purposes," and also under several amendatory acts passed subse-quently thereto. The United States granted to the Comny, for the purpose of aiding in the construction of and speedy transportation of the mails, troops, muni-tion of war, and public stores thereon, every alternate section of public land to the amount of 10 alternate sec-tions per mile, within the limit of 20 miles on each side of the said railroad. The United States also undertook to issue to the Company, for the same purpose, bonds of the United States, of \$1,000 each, bearing six per cent interest, to the amount of, 16 of said bonds for each mile of road east of the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains; for each mile of 150 miles of said road westwardly from the eastern base of the Rocky Mountains, or eastwardly from the western base of the Sierra Nevada, an amount f 48 bonds to each mile, and between the two sections

f 150 miles each last mentioned, an amount of 32 bonds e each mile. These bonds were issued from time to time to the Company, and were declared ipso facto to constitute a first mortgage on the whole line of the Company's railroad and telegraph, rolling stock, fixtures, and property of every kind and description, which mortgage as a lien was to be subordinated only to the first mortgage bonds authorized to be issued by the Com-

SEC. 2. The Company was organized in October, 1863, and the road was in working order before the middle of July, 1869; but, according to Section 3, a committee sinted by the President reported, Oct. 31, 1869, numerous deficiencies in the construction, requiring fur-ther expenditures of \$1,586,100, and only a provisional acceptance of the read was made.

4. At the time of this provisional acceptance, the United States had issued bonds to the full extent permitted, and conveyed lands to the extent of about onearth the number of sections to which the Company would be entitled if the road and telegraph had been antisfactorily built and equipped. On July 18, 1870, there had been issued by the United States to the Company bonds to an aggregate amount of \$27,236,512, which had been sold by the Company, and are outstanding. On these bonds the Company has failed and refused to pay interest which has accrued and is accruing, and the sum has been paid by the United States. For this interest the aggregate liability of the Company, Jan. 1, 1873, to the Government was \$13,435,221 77.

to the Government was \$13,435,221 77.

SEC. 5. On Nov. 1, 1865, the Company issued bonds secured by a first mortgage on the road to the amount of

SEC. 6. On April 16, 1867, the Company entered into a deed of indenture with C. H. McCormick and John Duff, trustees, to secure the payment of bonds issued to the amount of \$10,400,000, secured by mortgage on the lands granted by the Government. Down to Jan. 1, 1873, the Company sold lands covered by said deed to the extent of 651,598 54-100 acres, the receipts from the sales applied to the redemption of the bonds issued, but there still remains of these bonds unpaid, \$8,811,000. The Company intends to go on selling lands and applying the proceeds to the redemption of said land grant bonds, exhausting the security of the United States for the repayment of their bonds.

SEC. 7. On the 1st of September, 1869, the Company issued income bends to the amount of \$10,000,000, providing for the appropriation of the net income of the Company to pay the interest on these bonds after paying interest on the first mortgage bonds and land grant bonds before

\$2,500,000, known as bridge bonds, secured by mortgage on the bridge over the Missouri River, between Omaha and Council Bluffs, bearing eight per centinterest, pay-able semi-annually. Revenue for the payment of the interest on the said bonds and for final redemption is to be derived from the tolls levied on all property and passengers transported over the road. In case the tells fall short of the required sum, the Company shall pay to the trustees for the time being such sums as shall be needed to make up the deficiency. The amount of such bonds outstanding is \$2,468,000.

SEC. 9. On Dec. 12.1872, a preamble and resolution were adopted by the Board of Directors reciting that the Company will require \$4,000,000 for the payment of coupons and obligations maturing on or before April 1, 1873, and that the income bonds, amounting to \$10,000.000, will mature in 1874, and ordering a mortgage on the land grants, road-bed, appurtenances, and property of the many to be made to secure the payment of the bonds of the Company for \$16,000,000. These bonds are not yet issued, but will soon be put upon the market by the

Company unless enjoined by this Court. Sec. 10. The Company has a floating debt of \$2,000,000. Stock certificates have been issued to the amount of at least \$36,762,366, and are in the hands of persons who demand to take part in the management of the Company

in proportion to the amount of certificates held. SEC. 11. The contract with the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company is an agreement between the Union Pacific Railroad Company and the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company, giving the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company the monopoly of all coal and other mines on the line of the road-bed for considerations totally inade-quate for this immense grant. "The said contract and assignment thereof were made to secure advantages and profits to the Wyoming Coal and Mining Company which should in no event be less than ten per-cent, and probably much more, and to give them a monopoly of coal supplies at high rates to the Company for fifteen years. The complainants believe that nine-tenths of the stock of said Company is owned by stock-

by the aggregate of stock and other pretended liabilities of the Company outstanding. The larger part of the stock and benda of the Company was issued in the name of the Company by its managers, not in the inter ests of the Company by its managers, not in the inter-ests of the Company, but to enrich themselves individ-ually. A large majority of the stock now voted in the election of officers and in managing the affairs of the road has been illegally issued, and was never paid for in each or in anything of equivalent value. The earnings of the road and telegraph have not been sufficient to pay interest on its floating debt and its bonds. New ties, rails, and equipments will be needed in a few years. The income bonds of \$10,000,000 mature in September, 1874, but no fund has been provided either for equipments or for the payment of the bonds. Interest on United States bonds is accumulating without payment. The Company is in fact insolvent. The bonds issued by the Government were more than sufficient to prepare the road for the rails and equipments, and the proceeds of those bonds reasonably expended would have made an ample basis for securing such amounts of first mortgage bonds authorized by acts of Congress as would

have completed the road and telegraph.

SEC. 16. A formal commencement of the work was made in December, 1863, but not much was done until the persons hereinafter named had taken charge of the work in their own interest as contractors, but in the name of the Crédit Mobiller of America. The complainants charge that it was not the intention of the persons hereinafter named to proceed in the building of the road and telegraph in accordance with law, but to abuse

the trust confided to the corporation.

SEC. 17. In October, 1863, the stockholders elected 30 directors, and declared that with only the limitations required by the conster the affairs, property, and business of the Company should be conducted, managed and controlled by the Board of Directors. Officers were to be elected by the directors.

SEC. 18. This section treats of the contract for building 100 miles of the road with one H. M. Hoxie, a man known to be without means or responsibility, and his name was used merely as a cover to disguise a contract made by Thomas C. Durant and his associates on the one side, with themselves in the name of Hoxie on the other. The price stipulated was greatly in excess of a

SEC. 19. The Credit Mobilier started under the name of the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency." This name was afterward changed to that by which it has been so well known since—the Crédit Mobiller of America. The charter conferred wide and extraordinary powers for dealings and contracts with railroad companies, and in railroad securities and in general speculation. The rest of this section contains charges against the officers and

railroad securities and in general speculation. The rest of this section contains charges against the officers and managers of the Crédit Mobilier of America for fraudulent transactions.

SEC. 20. The intent of Durant was to substitute the Crédit Mobilier of America as a contractor for the said Hoxie, himself, and associates, who had undertaken the Hoxie contract. T. C. Durant was elected President, and the entire beneficial interest in the Hoxie contract was transferred to the Crédit Mobilier of America.

SEC. 21. It appears from this section that the defendants purchased in the name of the Crédit Mobilier of America the stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company originally subscribed for in good faith by those who were considered stockholders in said Company in the legal organization thereof, and 17,000 of said shares were transferred to the Credit Mobilier of America.

SEC. 22. The same persons, between March, 1866, and January, 1867, caused some 50,000 shares of Union Pacific Railroad Company, and \$4,000,000 worth of certificates of indebtedness, to be transferred to them, either as individuals or as the Crédit Mobilier of America, for a merely nominal consideration.

SEC. 22. In February, 1867, the defendants, having nominally increased the capital stock of the Credit Mobilier of America to the number of 25,000 shares, pretended to have the number of each stockholder additional shares equal in number to one-buil the number of shares then held by him, to be taken at the sum of \$100 per share. These shares were taken by defendants. The pretended increase was a mere device for making a division among the said defendants as stockholders of the Credit Mobilier of America of 1,250 first mortgago bonds, on the pretense of payment for construction. The persons who took the increase of stock received one bond for each ten shares of increase, and paid no more than \$150 per share.

Sec. 24. This section shows that the ownership of stock and management of both corporations were the same. It seems that the C. M. of A.

SEC. 24. This section shows that the ownership of stock and management of both corporations were the same. It seems that the C. M. of A. obtained from the original subscribers for stock in the U. P. R. R. Co. all the original shares outstanding with few exceptions, and thenceforth the said defendants, owners of 37,500 shares in the C. M. of A., because also the holders of all the stock issued by the officers of the U. P. R. R. Company.

SEC. 25. The same defendants caused to be issued to the C. M. of A., as assigned of the said Hoxie contract, 16,000 shares of the U. P. R. R. Co. on account of construction of 58 miles of said road and telegraph; which shares were distributed among themselves, stockholders of the U. P. R. R. Co., in their character as stockholders of the C. M. of A., without even a nominal consideration therefor. A list of the names of such fraudulent recipients of stock, all included in the list of defendants, is given.

the Hoxie contract. The whole work was done and set-tlements were made by the managers of the U. P. R. R. thements were made of the managers of the C.T. R. Co., who in their double capacity of representatives of the C. M. of A. and the U. P. R. R. Co., contracted with themselves, performed work for themselves, settled with themselves, and divided among themselves as proceeds an amount of property and obligations of the U. P. R. R. Co. largely in excess of a fair price for services resultered.

17th of June a dividend of \$1,500,000 on the capital stock and \$2,20,000 in cash.

SECS. 29 and 30. The Crédit Mobilier of America, which had guaranteed the performance of the Oakes Ames contract, so called by said trustees to whom the same was assigned, having been a mere cover under which the defendants despoiled the Union Pacific Railroad Company of its assets, was no longer used as a pretext for such spoliation, and it was released from said pretended guaranty and from the obligation to make advances under said contract and assigned to said trustees sail its interest in the same, excepting in the sums then actually due. Three more dividends, amounting in all to \$2,812,550 in first mortgage bonds, \$1,126,000 in cash, and \$5,000 shares in the Union Facific Railroad Company, were declared.

shares in the Union Facific Railroad Company, were declared.

SECS. 31 and 32 These sections explain a pretended Davis contract of the same kind. For the carrying out of this contract the land grants and income bonds heretofore referred to were issued and sold to some of the defendants for much less than their actual value—in one instance at 55 per cent of their face; in another at 70 per cent of their face, and in another at 60 per cent.

SEC. 33. This section declares that the said contracts were not genuine, but were devices under which the defendants, being at the same time the Union Pacific Railroad Company, the Crédit Mobilier of America, the trustees for the contractor, and the contractor, could settle matters exactly as they pleased, and distribute cash bonds and other stocks as their cupiaity might dictate.

settle matters exactly as they pleased, and distribute cash bonds and other stocks as their cupicity might dictate.

SEC. 34. In addition to the 2,377 shares of stock in the Union Pacific Railroad Company subscribed for as hereinbefore mentioned, all of which was acquired by the Credit Mobilier of America, it made other subscriptions, and assumed the subscriptions of Hoxie & Durant, amounting in all to 50,000 shares, all of, which were distributed among the defendants. In addition, it subscribed for 20,000 shares of the capital stock. The subscribed for 20,000 shares of the capital stock. The subscribed for 20,000 shares of the capital stock. The subscribed for 20,000 shares of the capital stock. The subscribed for 20,000 shares of the contract subscribed, took, and distributed and promised to pay for at different times 137,500 shares of Union Pacific Railroad Company stock. And said assignees of the Davis contract also subscribed for and bound themselves to take and pay for 150,000 shares issued to them and distributed by them among said defendants. Neither said Crédit Mobilier of America nor said trustees have ever paid any of said subscriptions, nor for any portion of the shares issued to them. Said defendants allowed the excessive prices agreed to be paid on these several contracts to be charged against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, and also credited said Crédit Mobilier of America and said trustees with such excessive charges, and thus set off the contracts prices against the subscriptions in the accounts between said parties. The thion Pacific Railroad Company has never settled with the Credit Mobilier of America for the pretended performance of the different outputs, but large balances are claimed against the road. All such pretended balances are fictitious and should not be allowed.

SEC. 35. This section declares that Unward of \$1,000,000 was spent for unlawful purposes: in procuring legislation from Congress, in improperly influencing fution officers, and in litigations to which the individuals

ceeded its powers in issuing first mortgage bonds and all of the land grand bonds and income bonds and stock.

Sec. 41. This section declares that the trustices are responsible for stocks and bonds issued.

Sec. 42. This section avers that the grants to the Union Paulic Railroad Company in the acts of Congress is a trust fund for a public purpose, and the United States are entitled to have the trust so declared and carried into execution, and to have the property so applied and accounted for, and to have the mappingation of the same restrained by the injunction of this court, and the property and proceeds so misapplied restored to said corporation as such trustee or to the United States.

Sec. 43. This section declares that the present mansarement is in adverse interest to the United States. The present Board of Directors, except those appointed by the President, were all elected by votes representing stock in said Company illegally issued. Eleven of the fifteen not appointed by the President were identified in personal interests and in conduct with the transactions described in this bill, and the Board, exclusive of the President's appointees, are not in favor of the measures sought by this bill.

Sec. 44. This section relates to the rights of the United States as to the management of the Company, use of framchise, control of rates of fare, limitation of its liabilities and security for the advances of bonds and payment of interest.

franchise, control of rates of fare, limitation of its itabilities and security for the advances of bonds and payment of interest.

Sec. 45. This section declares that Durant, Alley, Ames, Dillon, and others, received some stock, bonds and dividends in trust for others, among whom said bonds, dividends, &c., have since been distributed. The petitioners ask leave that, when the names of such recipients or beneficiaries are discovered, they may be added to the defendants in this bill.

Sec. 46. This section contains interrogatories to several defendants, who are required to answer questions amining at a general disclosure of the whole matter.

Sec. 47. This section contains 22 prayers for special and general relief. The prayers are very specific, but their general object is that the defendants may be compelled to reimburse the Company for the several amounts which they have fraudulently taken, which amount is to be ascertained by a complete and searching examination of books, papers, and individuals.

Sec. 48. The last section is a prayer for a preliminary injunction restraining the defendants from doing the acts before complained of until the hearing of this cause and the further orders of the Court. The United States are the complamants, for they are the party defrauded. To strengthen the Company is to strengthen the first mortigages held by the United States on the Company's road and franchises. And the suit, though nominally against the Union Pacific Railroad Company, is really for their benefit, and only against the individuals who compose the Company and who through breach of trust have helped themselves too freely to the enormous fands held by the Company.

# CONSECRATING BISHOP PADDOCK.

AN IMPOSING SERVICE IN GRACE PROTESTANT EPIS-COPAL CHURCH, BROOKLYN.

The consecration of the Bishop elect of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Massachusetts took place in Grace Church, Brooklyn, yesterday morning. The ceremony was very imposing, both from the solemn character of the service and from the large number of clergymen present. The Rt. Rev. Benjamin H. Paddock, now the fifth Bishop of Massachusetts, is a young man compared with many of his associatae, being only 45 years old. He was born in Connecticut, and was graduated at Trinity College and the General Theological Seminary of New-York. He spent 17 years of useful parish work in Norwalk, Conn., and Detroit, Mich., and was finally called to Grace Church, Brooklyn, which is now left without its beloved pastor. During his ministry there he has been very successful, organizing many practical charities and developing the Christian energy of his congregation. Last Spring he was elected Bishop of Massachusetts, and will leave the city early next week to assume the duties of his diocese.

The services yesterday began at 104 a. m. The church,

with the exception of the center pews, which were reserved for the elergymen, was filled before that time. The chancel was beautifully decorated with flowers and vines. From the center was suspended a white dove, with outspread wings, formed of camellas and tube-The reading-desk was nearly covered with flowers. The pulpit was ornamented with myrtle and roses. The walls and ceilings have recently been newly colored with excellent effect. On a chair in front of the chancel lay the robes of the new Bishop. After a voluntary upon the organ, the chorus choir

began the Processional Hymn, "Holy, holy, holy, Lord God Almighty," during the singing of which the process sion of clergymen entered the church. First came the bishops, tweive in all: Bishops Stevens of Pennsylvania, Smith of Kentucky, Littlejohn of Long Island, Williams of Connecticut, Lee of Delaware, Huntington of Central New-York, Necley of Maine, Hare of Niobrara, Howe of Central Pennsylvania, Kerfoot of Pittsburgh, Niles of New-Hampshire, Bissell of Vermont, and the Bishop elect. The officiating clergymen followed, and after them the Rev. Dr. Jackson, President of Trinity College, Hartford; the Rev. Dr. Price of St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, New-York; the Rev. Mr. Fales of Massachusetts; the Rev. Dr. Haskins of St. Mark's, Brooklyn. E. D.; the Rev. Dr. Diller of St. Luke's, Brooklyn, and two former rectors of Grace Church, the Rev. Eugene After them came the large body of visiting clergymen, elect, all in surplices, were seated in front; behind them was the main body of clergy in ministerial robes, and finally other clergymen without robes. The memvices rendered.

SEC. 27. The contract with Oakes Ames was similar in nature and interest to the Hoxie contract. It intended a direct spoilation of the Union Pacific Railroad Company of \$3,000,000 without equivalent, under pretext of a contract to build and equip a portion of said road and telegraph, which had been aiready built, equipped, and paid for.

SEC. 28. The actual cost of the construction of said road was so much less than the contract price that a large surplus was accumulated from which a dividend large surplus was accumulated from which a dividend was declared Dec. 12, 1867, of \$2,250,000 on the first mort.

The Rev. Noah H. Schenck of Brooklyn read the opening prayers, after which the "Venite," No. 39, Pearce's Coil, was sung. This was followed by the eighth selection of Psaims, read by the Rev. Phillips Brooks of Boston; the "Gioria, "No. 3, Cathedral Chants; the First Lesson, Micah iv., read by the Rev. Dr. Benjamin I. Haight of New-York; the "Te Deum Laudamus," Smart, in R the Second Lesson, II. Timothy, in, read by the Rev. Dr. A. A. Burgess of Springfield, Mass.; the "Jubliate," No. 312, Cathedral Chants; the Nicene Creed, lad by the Rev. Dr. Charles H. Hail of Brooklyn, and prayers by the Rev. Dr. Pelham Williams, The Rev. Dr. S. B. Babcock then announced the 171st hymn, beginning "Ye servants of the Lord," which was sung to the tune of "Leominster," The ante-communion service followed. The "Gioria Tibl," arranged by V, W. Caulfield, was sung by the choir, and then the Rev. Dr. Babcock announced the 491st hymn, beginning "Firef life is here our portion," sung to the tune of "Ewing,"

BISHOP STEVENS'S SERMON.

The sermon followed, being delivered by Bishop Stevens of Pennsylvania, who took his text from II. Tim., 2d chap., 20: "Thou, therefore, my son, be strong in the grace that is in Christ Jesus; and the things tha thou hast heard of me among many witnesses, the same commit thee to faithful men, who shall be able to teach others also." He spoke of the permanency of the Protestant Episcopai Church, and of its grandeur, which had become greater with the progress of time. This tendency to remain as it was originally, was a great benefit. While other things have changed, the same principles are found in the Church. The bishop was a workman for God. He was not a mere figure-head of the Church, but a man endowed with life and energy, always prepared for labor, and ready to be sacrificed if necessary. No matter what he may be called, he yet must work and provide each one of his flock with his share of the treasure of the Lord. His work is not of the manual kind; he works with the brain and heart; working in study and in church, in consultations with his share of the treasure of the Lord. His work is not of the manual kind; he works with the brain and heart; working in study and in church, in consultations and in visitations, always active. The labor was wearing to the mind, painful to the fleah, and taxing to the power and endurance of the man. Then there were the anxieties lest the duties should not be effectually performed. The dignity of the office was not a sufficient compensation for the trials and work.

The speaker showed how this work required of the bishop great mental resources, great mental courage, great enduring powers, but it had this advantage over all secular occupation, that he worked for eternity. The peculiar condition of the age and church was brought forward as demanding bishops earnest in working, vise in governing, courageous in withholding innovations and errors, and in the manifestations of the truth as it is in Jesus.

The bishop must look beyond the world for his reward. The preasher then preceded to show how the bishop must render himself approved of God. He must destroy error of all kinds, and what a task it is now, he said, when there are so many errors of ritual creeping into the Church. There were also the errors of rationalism, and of Romanism, which was now attempting to make its stand here; these all demanded that he must be a wise, a zealous, and a faithful workman. A sketch of the history of the diocese over which the new hishom

and of Romanism, which was now attempting to make its stand here; these all demanded that he must be a wise, a zealous, and a faithful workman. A sketch of the history of the diocese over which the new bishop was to preside was given, beginning with the pastorate of the first Protestant Episcopal minister there, the Rev. Wm. Blackstone. He spoke of the liberal principles proclaimed by the early Puritans and the consequent inconsistency which was shown by the banishment of the Protestant Episcopal Church by them. It was not until 1836, after many years of prejudice and warfare, that the first church was opened. In 1786 the first bishop was appointed, Bishop Bass, who held the position for two years. This day was very appropriate, as on Sept 17, 1792, the first consecration of an American bishop on American soil took place, when Dr. Thomas John Daggett was consecrated as Bishop of Maryland. Eightyone years ago there was only one Episcopal Church in Brooklyn and three in New-York, and he compared that to the present occasion, when they were met to consecrate the one hundredth bishop, while two more were awaiting consecration. There were three pictures the speaker would like to have sketched. The first was the consecration of Samuel Scabury, in Aberdeen, on Nov. 14, 1784, as Bishop of Connecticut. The second was in the chapel of the archiepiscopal cathedral of London, from which an American bishop carried his authority to America, on Feb. 4, 1787. Between the two should be hung a picture of the consecration in Trinity Church, on Sept. 17, 1792. The three pictures would represent the origin, transmission, and perpetuation of the American Episcopaey. He then addressed himself more particularly to the Bishop elect, to whom he gave a highly impressive charge.

The consecration then took place with the usual ceremonies. The Presiding Bishop was the Bishop of Kentmeky. The Presiding Bishop was the Bishop of Kentmeky. The Presiding Bishop was the Bishop of Kentmeky. was spent for unlawful purposes; in procuring legislation of the stock of said Company is owned by stock-boiders and managers of the Union Pacific Railroad, and is a disguised fraud.

SEC. 12. The contract with the Atlantic and Pacific Pilegraph Company was an agreement made Sept. 1, 1809, to transfer the entire line of telegraph and appuratenances constructed seconding to act of Congress for the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Pacific Peters and in the said Bushnell obtained \$125,000 on a claim for other Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Pacific Peters and the said Bushnell obtained \$125,000 on a claim for companishing to the Union Pacific Railroad Company to the Atlantic and Pacific Peters and the Pullman Palace Car Company, the mature of which cannot be exactly discovered, is supposed to be an arrangement by which according to the Pullman Palace Car Company, obtains special privileges which it is not for the interest of the company to give, and by which some of the managers of the pullman Palace Car Company, the mature of which cannot be exactly discovered, is supposed to be an arrangement by which a company to give, and by which some of the managers of said company to give, and by which some of the managers of said company to give, and by which some of the managers of said company to give, and by which some of the managers of said company to give, and by which some of the managers of said company to give, and by which some of the managers of said company to give, and by which some of the managers of said company to give, and by which some of the managers of the distance of the company to give, and by which some of the managers of the distance of the company to give, and by which some of the managers of the distance of the company to give, and by which some of the managers of the distance of the company to give, and by which some of the managers of the distance of the company to give, and by wh

papers the vow of conformity was administered to the bishop elect, and he was examined as to his faith and calling by the Presiding Bishop. A short prayer was then offered, and he was then invested in his official robes. Then kneeling at the outside of the chancel rail, the "Veni Creator Spiritus" was said over him, and the presiding Bishop and bishops present advanced and laid their hands on the elected bishop kneeling before them. The Bible was delivered to Bishop Paddock, and he was admitted within the chancel; the communion service was administered, the Collect was read, the benediction was pronunced, and the audience dispersed. The musical portion of the services were under the direction of V. W. Caulifeld, the organist. The full choir was present, consisting of 32 singers.

### THE COURTS.

SHREWD DEVICES OF DISHONESTY. ARREST OF TWO ALLEGED FORGERS-A DISCARDED ISSUE OF RAILBOAD BONDS.

In 1869 the Massawippi Valley Railway Co. of Canada-a railroad connecting the Vermont Central with Montreal and Quebec-had 400 of its bonds for \$1,600 each lithographed in this city. The lithographer, E. C. Tyrrell, after striking off the entire number sent a specimen bond to officers of the railway in Montreal, and asked if the work was done in a satisfactory manner. Sir A. T. Galt, then President of the railroad, replied that a very serious error had been made in the printing, inasmuch as the bonds were dated six months in advance of the time set down for their issue by the Company. In conclusion, Sir A. T. Galt requested Mr. Tyrrell to rectify the error and strike off the same number of bonds as before. The order was fulfilled and the bonds duly transmitted to Montreal, where in 1870 they were issued by the Company. In 1871 the Bank of Montreal, which paid the interest on the bends, received several coupons for payent bearing date July 1, 1869. The coupons were dis covered to have been evidently cut off from the discarded bonds. The signature of Sir A. T. Galt had been forged. The forgers evidently lost courage or presence of mind, for the signatures of the officers of the Passumpsic and Connecticut River Railway Company, who guaranteed the bonds, were not forged, the names of two unknown men being substituted. Within two years the Bank of Montreal have not received many of the worthless coupons for payment, but still enough to cause great annoyance to the officers of the Massawippi Valley Railway Company. Bankers were informed of the werthlessness of the coupons. Inquiry of Mr. Tyrrell failed to reveal any trace of the persons who stole the bonds from his office desk.

President Raymond of the Massawippi Valley Railway President Raymond of the Massawippi Valley Railway Company received last August a letter from a man in New-York, before unknown to him, asking him the market value of the \$1,000 bonds of the railroad. Mr. Raymond, in answer, said that he was willing to give a specified sum for such a bond. The correspondent replied a week ago, inclosing in his letter a \$1,000 bond, with coupons attached, which was quickly discovered by Mr. Raymond to be one of the 1869 worthless bonds. All the signatures to the bond were forged. Mr. Raymond at once came to this city in the hope of at last securing with a clue the arrest of those who were selling the bogus bonds, He visited Folice Headquarters, and put all his evidence into the hands of Capt. Irving of the Detective Squad. That officer at once detailed Detectives Sampson and Ryder to the duty of arresting, if possible, the forgers. Through the aid of President Raymond's correspondent, this was easily accomplished. The detectives arrested Elward Upton, in Warren-st., on Tuesday morning, and Thomas Conley the same night, at Hester and Elizabeth-sts. Upton had attempted to sell the bond through President Raymond's correspondent. He asserts that he is innocent of any intention of wrong doing; that he received the forged bond in part payment of a debt by Conley. The other prisoner also denies that he forged the signatures to the bonds. Upton and Conley were taken before Justice Dowling, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, where a complaint was preferred against them by President Raymond, who was anxious to return to Boston, fixed the examination for Sept. 30, at 10 a.m.

Dr. S. K. Lyons of No. 312 Second-ave., who is the physiciah already referred to, and from whom Mr. Raymond received the bond, also appeared at the Tombs and made affidavit in effect that on or about Aug. 27 he received the bond No. 306 from Francis and Edward Upton (father and son), with the request that he would sell nt for them; he immediately posted the bond in a registered letter to Mr. Raymond, at No. 7 Merch Company received last August a letter from a man in

THE IMPRISONED BROKER.

A TRIBUNE reporter visited Mr. Hartog in his cell at the Tombs, yesterday, and received a statement in substance as follows:

ment in substance as follows:

I am a broker, and do business at No. 24 Broad-st. For the past 15 years I have been favorably known to every one down town. There has never been a stantupon my character. I got into the Tombs in this way: On Monday, while standing in front of my office, Detective Eider came to me and asked me in a friendly manner if I would go and see the District-Attorney at II a. m. on Tuesday, and give him such information as I could in reference to the sale of some Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad bonds. I replied that I would go with pleasure, and went at the appointed time. I was introduced to Assistant District-Attorney Allen, and in reply to his queries about the sale of Buffalo, New-York and Erie bonds, I told him that on or about June I a man named Wolf Oppenheim, a down-town brokert of 15 years' standing, came to me and asked me to negotiate a loan on some Buffalo, New-York and Erie bonds. I said I would make inquiries and let him know. I found that I could dispose of such bonds. The next day, probably June 3, Oppenheim called on me again and introduced a person named Thomas, of Fordham, who showed me one of the bonds. I said to him that as I knew nothing of the bonds. I said to him that as I knew nothing of the bonds. I said to him that as I knew nothing of the bonds nor of himself I would have to take one out and get the numbers of the others he had for sale. He gave me the bond and the numbers, and I went to William Guest & Co.'s, in Nassau-st. I had previously spoken to Mr. Guest about the transaction, and now I said to him, "Here are one bond, the numbers of the others, you was ready your own inquiries." Mr. Guest took the

Guest & Co.'s, in Nassau-st. I had previously spoken to Mr. Guest about the transaction, and now I said to him, "Here are one bond, the numbers of the others, you must make your own inquiries." Mr. Guest took the bond out, and when he returned reported that it was right. An hour afterward he sent me word by his clork that he could dispose of the bonds, and asked me to bring the others to him. When I saw him I asked if he had made inquiries and he said that he had, and that the bonds were to be sold at the office of the Buffalo, New-York and Erie Railroad Company, and added that so long as the Company was ready to take them they must be all right. The bonds were then sold to Messrs. Gray and Hunter, two of the directors of the company, and only after they had been pronounced correct by the President, who was present and examined them. Mr. Allen, after listening to me, said, "Well, I guess we will hold you." I protested, and sent for my lawyer. I consider that this action of the District Attorney's outrageous. No charge has been made gagainst me; I was decoyed to the District Autorney's office, and there, without an examination, committed here. I have no tening to concell or to keep secret, and I therefore have no reserve in making this statement. I have no connection with these forgeries. The price at which the bonds were sold was 55, and only a little less than the day's quotation.

Assistant District-Attorney Allen explains the seem-

Assistant District-Attorney Allen explains the seeming outrage by saying that Mr. Hertog was under arrest, and that Detective Eider had orders to compel his attendance if he refused to appear. Bail in \$15,000, as fixed by Judge Sutherland, has not yet been furnished, nor has the day of examination been fixed.

A COUNTERFEITER'S DEN INVADED. The United States District-Attorney's office secame convinced, several months ago, that an establishment for the manufacture of counterfeit five-cent and three-cent pieces was in full operation somewhere in this city, and some of the best detectives made several unsuccessful attempts to discover it. Assistant United States District-Attorney Purdy finally turned the matter over to Deputy United States Marshal the matter over to Dopusy United States Marshall Crowley and Mr. Nethercott, of Surveyor Sharpe's staff. After watching suspected places and persons for sev-eral weeks, the officers' attention was attracted to the canal boat Joe Traverse, lying between plers Nos. 44 and canal boat Joe Traverse, lying between piers Nos. 44 and 45, N. R. Upon that boat and those that frequented it a ceaseless vigilance was therefore kept until Tuesday night, when, satisfied that they were on the right track, Crowley and Nethercott, disguised as 'longshoremen, quietly boarded the boat and descended to the hold, where they found the following in the act of casting counterfeit five cent and three-cent pieces: John Radford, Henry Davis, alias Spikes, and Joseph English. When they saw that they were discovered, they made a bold rush for the officers, who drew their revolvers and finally captured them without firing a shot. A large quantity of the counterfeit coin in various stages of completion was also taken, together with a great number of well-executed molds. The prisoners were brought before Commissioner Davenport, yeaterday, and were committed in default of 10,000 ball cach. Both Radford and Davis have been in prison for manufacturing counterfeit money, and great credit is given to Crowley and Nethercott for the manner in which they discovered and arrested these old offenders.

The Grand Jury for the September term of the Court of General Sessions was impaneled yester-day. Judge Sutherland, in addition to his usual charge, referred to preliminary examinations upon charges be fore committing magistrates, which, he said, it was erroneously supposed, were the absolute right of a pris-oner before the Grand Jury considers his case. They were very convenient in preparing cases for the District-Attorney, but their not having been held did not inter-Attorney, but their not having been held did not later-fore with the powers of the Grand Inquest. He drew attention to the recent bond forgeries, and closed by saying that in regard to juvenile offenders, he wished the jury to recommend that, instead of being sent to any of the institutions of correction, they should be apprenticed to the Prison Associations, which are authorized to build workhouses where boys can be instructed in useful trades and saved from the evil influences of prison life.

CIVIL NOTES.

The argument on the writ of habeas corpus

Douglas Taylor, through his counsel, ex-Mayor Hall, applied before Judge Fancher, in the Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for a mandamna

compelling the Controller to pay him his salary as Commissioner of Jurors from July 1, 1871, to April 1, 1873, at the rate of \$15,000 per annum. The Judge took the papers and reserved his decision.

In the case in which Wm. F. McNamara applied in the Superior Court for a mandamus against the Controller, directing him to pay James Ryan, Depty-Clerk of the Court of General Sessions, his salary for June and July, and subsequently for another direct-ing payment for August. Judge Van Vorst yesterday granted both. These payments cover the period since Mr. Ryan's reappointment as Deputy Clerk by the Police Justices in May 1284.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, before Justice Dowing, Maria Murray, age 24, oi Righty-first-st, and Secondays, upholsterer, was committed to await trial charged with embersting \$53 20, which he collected for his employers, J. & J. W. Crossley & Co. of No. 336 Broadway...Mary Rhen Smith, age 20, of No. 68 Crosby-st, was committed to answer the charge of steeling \$440 from Mary Shes, age 16, desiring to reform, were both sent to the Roman Cathole House of the Good Shephord.

Catholic House of the Good Shepherd.

At the Jefferson, Market Police Court, yesterday, Sarah Clark of No. 67fGreenwich-st, was held in default of \$500, on complaint of Famile Meyers of No. 24 West Fourth-st,, who charged her with having stolen from her a gold watch and chain worth \$75... Frank Collins of No. 306 West Forty-first-st, was held in default of \$500 bail, charged with having broken into the liquor store of Heary Egner, at No. 578 Ninha-wa, and with having stolen theerform a quantity of cigars and liquors worth \$1,000... Heary Winderly of No. 791 Broadway was held to answer on the complaint of Williams D. Regisho from No. 1 Cooper Union, and Ewing & Quinn offWilliams-st, who charged him with having swindled them out of about \$200 worth of goods.

DECISIONS-SEPT. 17.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judge Fancher.—
In the matter of Israel Levi, a suprosed lunnic.—Petition granted.
Lowerre agt. Buckley.—Judgment of foreclosure and sale granted.
hhipser agi. Marquia.—Judgment granted. Hight sgt. The Confinental
Windmill Company.—Judgment ordered. Bull agg. Ball.—Raference
granted to take proof and report.
By Judge Pratt.—Gloss agt. Cartwright.—Motion denied with \$10
costs to ablde event.

Supreme Court. Chambers—By Take Confinence of the costs of the costs of the costs of the costs.

Superior Cont.—Chambers—By Judge Van Vorst.—
Superior Cont.—Chambers—By Judge Van Vorst.—
Ryan agt. Green.—Peremptory mandamus allowed. Noe agt. Barrew.—
Order grauted. Whitmore agt. The Brie Ralirond Company.—Motion
denied. Metready agt. Hayos.—Motion granted.
Court of Common Pleas—By Judge Duly.—Levy agt.
Dunker.—Motion granted. Myles agt. McClees.—Motion denied. Croillins agt. Stift.—Motion granted on terms. Gerner agt. Ostrander.—Motion granted.

n granted.

Marine Court—Part I.—By Judge Curtis.—John
Daly art. George W. Gwyer, for money loaned (Monell & Zeglio for

M. Dair agt. George W. Gwyer, for money loaned (Moned & Zeglio for plaintiff, S. L. Macomber for defendant.—Judgment by default for plaintiff for \$234 88, costs, and \$25 allowance. Edunant luckart and others agt. J. T. Fitchesti; Chas. P. Buckiev for plaintiffs.—Judgment by default for want of affidavis of merits for plaintiff for \$203 10, costs, \$25 allowance. Wm. Rowbothen ast. The Needs Operative Manufacturing Co.—Judgment by default for plaintiff for \$102 37, costs,

ufactoring Co.—Jodgment by detains for planta for the state of and \$25 allowance.

Part II.—By Judge Shea.—Brown agt. Thinther.—Benjamin Rates for plaintiff and Nelson Smith for defendant; action for illegal conversion of property; verilet for the plaintiff for \$235. Lowenberg agt. Hance.—Levinge & Guggenbelmer for plaintiff, and C. W. Van Voorblass for defendant; inquest by default, and judgment for the plaintiff for \$516, costs, and \$25 allowance. Traumann agt. Solomo.—George F. Langbein for plaintiff, and West & Jacobi for defendant; action for services as a painter, the defense being that the work was not properly done; case on.

as a planter, the defense being that the work was not properly done, case on.

Chambers—By Judge Joschimsen.—Bergh agt. Barnard.—Motion overraling defendant: demurrer as rivvolous granted and that plaining have judgment, with \$10 costs of motion. Brensas agt. Hichards, P. Hadnett agt. Van Orden, Zeigler agt. Keech, Jones agt. Londardo,—Orders of discontinuance granted. Hall art. Malov.—Motion to open default granted, with costs. Brush act. Brush.—Motion to vacate attachment granted, with 7 costs to defendant. Bord agt. Seeger.—Order disallowing flaintiff's amendments granted. Frances agt. Ebs.—Order of substitution granted. Baner art. Schmidt, Martin agt. Curley. Glans agt. Tetter.—Orders opening judgment granted on conditions. Harrison agt. Hartman.—Order setting and estimators & granted, with \$10 costs, abiding event, with blortly to renew, &c. Leringer agt. Gregor.—Order granted to place cause on day calendar of Part II. for trial on Oct. 7.

#### CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREMB COURT—CHAMBERS.—FANCHER. J.

29. Widand et al. agt. Hunter et al.

30. Friedman et al. agt. Repper et al.

44. Dusenbury et al. agt. Callaghan et al.

59. Lery et al. agt. Supervisors of N. Y.

60. Name agt. Same.

61. The People, &c., McGowas agt. Green.

63. Miles agt. Handeld, et al.

29.42. Herostein agt. Schott.

29842. Herostein agt. Schott.

29842. Herostein agt. Schott.

29842. Harbert.

29856. Rosenblatt et al. agt.

29856. Rosenblatt et al.

2926. Carter agt. Lumby.

2936. Lareacce et al. agt. Bung.

2878. Dillenberg agt. Koehler.

2284. Halpin et al. agt. Draw.
2274. Johnson agt. Gill.
2828. Dancombe agt. Lord.
2828. Dancombe agt. Lord.
2839. Emmerr agt. Nessbaum.
2659. The Christian Union Pub.
2705. Dabois agt. Gratem.
2839. Better agt. Lightstone.
3039. Willoerding agt. Conover.
2911. Bardoren. et al. agt.
2818. Millard agt. Conover.
2911. Bardoren.
2913. Button.
2914. Marchan agt. Conover.
2915. Blosum agt. Conover.
2916. Millard agt. Conover.
2917. Blosum agt. Harts.
2843. Gutteren agt. Schiessinger.

2605. Kummerr agt. Nessbaum.
2559. The Christian Union Pub.
Co. agt. Monte.
2839. Butler agt. Lightstone.
2839. Butler agt. Lightstone.
2839. Butler agt. Lightstone.
2839. Butler agt. Lightstone.
2839. Butler agt. Malloy.
2005. Hilliang agt. Knapp.
1079. Strauss agt. Band.
2801. Warschew agt. Luby.
2837. Hillson agt. Knapp.
2757. Haddet agt. Van Order.
OTER AND TERRINAN BEADT.
2757. Holm McClabe, fr., John McSlauss, and John Evons. homicide.
GENERAL SERSIONS—SCHERLAND, J.—Peter Conway, James Reily.
William Sherry, Roma Bichardson, and John Brhan, felonious assaults and battery; William Thompson, John McGiuty, Lewis Gayer, and Charles Sim, burglary; William It. Miles, Michael Conway, and Eliza Mulligan, larceny and receiving stolen goods; James C. Moore, John Nucent, Dora Connelly, and Florence Shea, grand larceny.
CONNESSON OF APPEARS—ALBANY, Sept. 17.—The following is the day calcader until further notice.

#INVATURE ALMANAC.

\$10 rises..... 5:44 | Nun mets...... 6:04 | Muon dises...... 2:27

\$10 rises warms rais nav.... x

\$10 rises warms rais nav... x

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# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PORT OF NEW-TORK ..... CLEARED.

Steamship Virginis (Br.), Sadler, Glasgow, &c., Anstin Baldwin & Co.
Steamship Benefactor, Jones, Wilmington, N. C., Lenilani Steamship

o. Steamship Koln (Ger.), Francke, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co. Steamship Glamorgan (Br.), Laybourne, Cardif, A. Baxtor & Co. Steamship Claribet (Br.), Freeman, Laguayra, &c., Pim, Forwo

Steamship Manhattan (Br.), Price, Liverpool, Williams & Gulon.
Steamship Cubs (Br.), Moodie, Liverpool, via Queenstown, C. G.

o. Brig Lily (Br.), Lawrence, Cette, &c., J. F. Whitner & Co. Brig Kond (Dan.), Nielsen, Morgan Pill, Tetens & Bockman Brig Nimwaukce, Perkins, Gibraltar for orders, Miller on. Brig Mary Conway (Br.), Randich, Rouen (France), Slocovich & Co. Schr. Abbott Deversaux, Rich. Baltimore, H. W. Loui & Co. Schr. J. P. Robinson. Blits, Corpus Christi, H. Sprague, Son & Co. Schr. S. Godwin, Waterbury, Stamford, Stanford Magnifacturing

Co.

Steamship Thuringia (Ger.), Meyer, Hamburg Sept. 3, and Havre 6th, with indice and pass, to Kunharit & Co.

Steamship Scotis (Br.), Lott, Liverpool Sept 6, and Queenstown 7th, with indice, and pass, to Chas G. Franckirn.

Ship Loch Karn (of Glasgow), Robiuson, Liverpool 37 days, with indice. adse.

Ship C. H. Southard (of Richmond, Me.), Brown, Calcutta April 1 and Sanda Heat 18th, with moise.

Bark Monitor, Eaton, Leghorn July 25, and Gibraltar Aug. 10, w

Ship C. H. Soulman V. and Said Head 18th, with midee.

Bark Monitor, Eaton, Leghorn July 25, and Gibratiar Aug. 10, windee.

Brig Breole (Ital.), Scotto, Glasgow 55 days, with coal.

Bark Skjold (Nor.), Hendricksen, Stettin 49 days, in ballast.

Bark Runn (Aust.) Beran, Fallmouth 49 days in ballast.

Bark Runn (Aust.) Beran, Fallmouth 49 days in ballast.

Bark Atlantic (of New-Haven), Dickerson, St. Pierre, Mart., 13 day

with sugar.

Bark Morning Star (of Turk's Island), Wangh, Guantanamo and
Jage 14 days, with sugar.

Bark Megunticook (of Boston), Richardson, Rio Janeiro 49 days, w offee.

Brig Jaboatao (Braz.), Da Cunha, Pernambuco 32 days, with sugar
Brig Beta (Nor.), Hansen, Santos 62 days, with coffee.

Brig Emily (Br.), Marshall, Greytown, Nic., 32 days, with hides, r

Brig G. P. Gest, Mount Georgetows, D. C.
Bernett Jones, Virginia.
Mary Jane, Virginia.
Mary Jane, Virginia.
Alice Peace, Virginia.
Alice Peace, Virginia.
M. F. Bradshaw, Baltimore.
MEMORANDA.

The schr. Jason, on Brandywine shoal, is a total loss, and has h stripped. Her head is settling in the sand. Her stero, it is supported on an old wreck.

The seer Jane, on Brainiyan should, the said, there stero, it is suppose rests on an old wreck.

OOMESTIC PORTS.

Lawas, Del. Sept. 17.—Passed in, brigs William Mallors, Jr., ft. Liverpool; Malays, from Turks Island; Hyperion. Spoken off Capes, schr. Louresta, J9 days from Nicaragan for New York. The billing has black, which was detained by the one refusing to proceed, which was detained by the one seem refusing to proceed, which was detained by the one seaworthy. Bostron, Sept. 17.—Arrived, steambhip Lord Clive, from Liverpohrk Alexander, from Gottenbarg, brig Lockiel, from Chesfnegos; so Alert, from Anguilla.

Forthesses Monkog, va., Sept. 17.—Passed in for Battimore, ban Benodetto, from Genax, Weser, from Liverpool; Tantive, and halito, from Dublin; brigs Woodcock, from Havana; Chattanooga, from Barbadoes, Passed out, steembhip Konig Wilhelm, for Brigmen; b. A. M. Owens; schra Shiloh, and Minnie G. Lond.

SOTHAMPTON, Sept. 17.—The North German Lloyds Live steams Hortmann, Capt. Reichmann, from New-York Sept. 6 for Bremen, rived here this morning.

SOTHAMPTON, Sept. 17.—The Anchor Line steamship Australia, Cathodderwick, from New-York Sept. 6, for Giasgow, arrived here the morning.

SPOKEN.

SPOKEN.

Sept. 11, let. 82 40, lon. 68 30, brig Herman, from Philadelphia for St. Thomas.

[For Latest Shap News see Fifth Page 1]

# Chances tor Business Men

FACTORY PROPERTY, comprising sev-

An eral buildings, with good water supply, adapted to hat, smirt, or other light manufacture. 30 miles from New York, for RENT or SALE.
Terms cass. Apply to GEORGE V. N. BALDWIN, 79 Cedar-st., N. Y. BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—STOCK for SALK—both preferred and unpreferred.

BUSINESS for SALE—Suitable for a lady; price \$100. Address E. M., Tribune West Side Office, 308 West Twenty-third-st.

# Coparinership Notices.

NO. 36 BROAD-ST., New-York, Sept. 15, 1873.—The undersigned have this day formed a copartnecable under the form name of DAVID GROESBECK.

BAVID GROESBECK.

BAVID GROESBECK.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP lately substating between David Allerton, Archivald M
Allerton, John B. Dutcher, and Win. C. Moore, under the firm name of
ALLERTONS, DUTCHER & MOORE, was dissolved on the trat day
of September, 1873, by mutual consent. All debts owing to the said
Parimership are to be received by DAVID ALLERTON and all de-

	9.8.111.2100,000 0	
10 o'CLOCK A.	M SALES BEFOR	RE THE CALL.
Quicksilver M Co	Lake Shore	NYC & Hodson
100 28	500 s.3. 90%	400103%
western Union	500 90%	100104
1003. 89	100 90%	400,a3.104
800 89	2,000 91	400 103% 500 3.103%
400 887,	200 a.3. 91 4	1001034
700 88%	1,600	100
800 887	400 90%	500 43. 1032
2,900 89	Union Pacific	100 £ 4.190%
200 89		St Pani
600, 887 <sub>8</sub>	500 24 100 237 <sub>8</sub>	100 454
1.100, 88%	200 24	1.100 45
200 43. 88%	700 0114	100
100 88%	20042 944.	100 44%
200 88%	200 9414	100 44 9
200 80%	7003 24	300 44 %
Erio Railway	300 24	500 44
800 57	200 23%	100 48 4
200 5678	1.200 23%	Toleso & Wabash
700 56%	300 23% 300 23%	1.100 58%
Pacific Mail 400 4314	North-West	1,300 58%
1,500 43	100e. 574	200 59 100 59%
100 s3. 43 s	100 574	100 59
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600 4314	400 5672	100
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	400c.103	Control of the last of the las
PIR	ST BOARD-10 A.	M.
Sales of State Ron	ds-Railroad Bona	-Bank and Rall-
roa	d-Express Stocks.	éc.
	Western Union Tel	. Work Island
6,000 55	200 884	50
Louisiana Ss, Levee	1006 88%	600bc.102%
2.000 57	500e 884	6001025
Tennessee 6s, new	THE SHALL	700102%
5,000be. 81	200 8878	8001024
Brie 3d M	500 55%	100102%
1,000 96	Danisie Mail	40010219
Alban & Sus 2d	200 b. c. 425a	3001024 10063.1024
2.000 9712	1,200 4214	401025
Am Dock Imp Co 7s 1,000 9649	700 42%	200102%
Lake Shore Div Bale	200 4274	6001023
2,000 95%	700 42%	4001024
Cent Pacific G Bds	100 4212	1006.1025
2.000 994	100 424	2001024
Central Pacific State	500 42%	100 102%

THE MONEY MARKET.

OFFICIAL REPORT, N. Y. STOCK EXCHANGE SALES.

Aid bends
1,000......107
Western Pac Bonds
1,000......92 Adams Express 1,000.... Tei 7s West Union Tei 7s 98 Pac R R 1st M St Paul, Iowa Div 2,000 .... 2,000...... 89% Canada South 1st M 2,000...... 75 . H & B 1st 12,000 .... 30 100 .... 30 8,000 .... 2032 100 .... 10,000 .... 2034 Lake Shors Lake Shore

30. 907<sub>8</sub>

800. 907<sub>4</sub>

800. 907<sub>8</sub>

100. 83. 907<sub>4</sub>

200. 907<sub>4</sub>

1,200. 907<sub>4</sub>

1,200. 907<sub>5</sub>

1,200. 907<sub>5</sub>

1,700. 907<sub>5</sub>

1,700. 907<sub>5</sub>

1,700. 907<sub>5</sub>

200. 33 907<sub>5</sub>

200. 907<sub>8</sub> Canton 100.b.c.s3. 83 Quicksiver. 100...,b, c. 30 West Union Tel 200...,b,c. 88% 88% 200. 08 100. 33.58 100. 35.58 100. 54.58 100. 583 500. 683 400. 584 100. 584 100. 584 200. 574 0.....3. 883 .33 90 ½ 100. 538 .90 ½ 200. 57 % 769. 57 % 31.15 ½ 109. 57 % .102 ½ 200. 57 % .102 ½ Boste, H & Erie .102 ½ 200. .5c, 2 % .103 ½ 200. .5c, 2 % ...63. ...b3. 88%
88%
88%
N J Central
5...
2. 88%
50...b | 120 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 102 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 | 200 GOVERNMENT STOCK DEPARTMENT-121 AND 21

121 O'CLOCK-SALES BEFORE THE CALL

| 12\frac{1}{2} \cdot \text{O'CLOCK} - SALES BEFORE THE CALIS | Solution | Sales | Sales | Solution | Sales | Solution | Sales | Sales | Solution | Sales | S | 103.6 | 100. | 115 | 100. | 43.7 | 100. | 43.8 | 100. | 43.8 | 140. | 43.8 | 120. | 52.4 | 100. | 43.8 | 120. | 52.4 | 100. | 43.8 | 120. | 52.4 | 100. | 43.8 | 120. | 52.4 | 120. | 43.8 | 120. | 42.5 | 120. | 42.5 | 120. | 42.5 | 120. | 42.5 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 67.2 | 120. | 100 ....e. 500 ....e. 100 .....e. Harlem R R 200 ....e.1

N Carolina 6s, ST,	! Western U Telegraph	North-Western P
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Tennessee 6s. old	100 88	2001
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Krie 5th M	Quiexelver.	100be.1
2.000 97	100b.c. 29	100
Cent Pacific Gold Bala	NYC & Had River	2501
2,000 9912	600b.c.1031g	3001
Union Pac 10s Inc	1.000x d. 90½ 100100%	6001
3,000 57	600x4. 99%	300,1
Union Pacific 1st M	Brie Raifway	1001
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30bc. 90	100128	2001
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Pacific Mail	2,600 bc., 901g	St Puni
400bc. 423	900 90%	100b. c.
500 42%	1,400 9014	300
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Western Union Tel	600 233	Han & St Jo
1,000 b.c. 88 g	1,400, 2334	100
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800 8818	100 be. 544	300
200e 881g	100 51	300
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SALES FROM 24 (	CLOCK P. M. TO	CLOSE OF BU

100 ... 83 .80 100 ... 80 Western Union Tel 300 ... 87 7g 500 ... 53 .88 100 ... 83 .81 100 ... 88 1,000 ... 88 1,000 ... 88 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 1,000 ... 88 1 .1274